## In the claims:

Please amend claims 1, 3, 6-9 and 11.

Please cancel claims 2, 4 and 12-29 without prejudice or disclaimer.

Please add new claims 30-72.

- 1. (Currently amended) Process for the amplification and quantitative real-time detection of nucleic acids, characterized in that comprising
- a) <u>using</u> a primer is used to which a nucleic acid sequence, preferably with a length of 1 to 40 nucleotides, is attached, which codes for the sequence motif 5'-GAAA-3' (motif A) in the transcript,
- b) <u>carrying out</u> the amplification being carried out in the presence of an excess, preferably in a concentration of 50 to 500 nM, of a nucleic acid probe, preferably with a length of 25 to 60 nucleotides (particularly preferably approx. 50 nucleotides) which contains the sequence motif 5'-CUGANGA-3'I (motif B), a reporter molecule and a quencher molecule being attached to each probe molecule, and
- c) determining the original concentration of the nucleic acid in the sample is determined by measuring the time-dependent change in fluorescence during amplification, the relative concentration " $C_{rel}$ ."

being determined according to the following formula:

$$C_{rel.} = t_p / T_{Ref.}$$

where

 $t_{\rm p}$  corresponds to the time measured for the sampe from the start of amplification to the reaching of the fluorescence threshold value and

 $t_{ref.}$  corresponds to time measured for a reference nucleic acid of known concentration from the start of amplification to the reaching of the fluorescence threshold value.

Claim 2 (Canceled).

- 3. (Currently amended) Process for the amplification and quantitative real-time detection of a nucleic acid containing the sequence motif 5'-GAAA-3' (motif A), characterized in that comprising
- a) <u>choosing</u> the sequences of the primers used are chosen such that the sequence range a region of the nucleic acid which contains motif A is amplified,
- b) carrying out the amplification being carried out in the presence of an excess of a nucleic acid probe which contains the sequence motif 5'-CUGANGA-3' (motif B), a reporter molecule and a quencher molecule being attached to each probe molecule, and
- c) <u>determining</u> the <u>original</u> concentration of the nucleic acid in the sample is <u>determined</u> by measuring the time-dependent change in fluorescence during the amplification, the relative concentration "C<sub>rel</sub>" being determined according to the following formula:

$$C_{rel} = t_p / t_{Ref}$$

where

 $t_p$  corresponds to the time measured for the sample from the start of the amplification to the reaching of the fluorescence threshold value and

 $t_{Ref.}$  corresponds to the time measured for a reference nucleic acid of known concentration from the start of the amplification to the reaching of the fluorescence threshold value.

Claim 4 (Canceled).

- 5. (Currently amended) Process according to claims 1 to 4 claim 1, characterized in that the nucleic acid is RNA, DNA or a DNA/RNA chimera.
- 6. (Currently amended) Process according to elaims 1 to 5 claim 1 characterized in that the nucleic acid sequence attached to the primer has a length of 1 to 40 nucleotides.
- 7. (Currently amended) Process according to elaims 1 to 6 claim 1, characterized in that the nucleic acid probe is used in a concentration of 50 to 500 nM.

- 8. (Currently amended) Process according to elaims 1 to 7 claim 1 characterized in that the nucleic acid probe has a length of 25 to 60 nucleotides preferably approx. 50 nucleotides.
- 9. (Currently amended) Process according to elaims 1 to 8 claim 1, characterized in that the amplification process is an isothermal or cyclical amplification process.
- 10. (Original) Process according to claim 9, characterized in that the amplification process is selected from the group consisting of NASBA®, TMA, 3SR or PCR.
- 11. (Currently amended) Process according to elaims 1 to 10 claim 1 characterized in that there is used, as reporter, a dye from the group consisting of FAM, HEX, TET, ALEXA, Texas Red, Light Cycler Red, IRD 700, CY-7, IRD 41 or La Jolla Blue and, as quencher, a dye from the group consisting of TAMRA, CY-5, DABCYL and LCR.

Claims 12-29 (Canceled).

- 30. (New) Process according to claim 3 characterized in that the nucleic acid sequence attached to the primer has a length of 1 to 40 nucleotides.
- 31. (New) Process according to claim 30, characterized in that the nucleic acid probe is used in a concentration of 50 to 500 nM.
- 32. (New) Process according to claim 31 characterized in that the nucleic acid probe has a length of 25 to 60 nucleotides preferably approx. 50 nucleotides.
- 33. (New) Process according to claim 31, characterized in that the amplification process is an isothermal or cyclical amplification process.
- 34. (New) Process according to claim 33, characterized in that the amplification process is selected from the group consisting of NASBA®, TMA, 3SR or PCR.
- 35. (New) Process according to claim 31, characterized in that there is used, as reporter, a dye from the group consisting of FAM, HEX, TET, ALEXA, Texas Red, Light Cycler

Red, IRD 700, CY-7, IRD 41 or La Jolla Blue and, as quencher, a dye from the group consisting of TAMRA, CY-5, DABCYL and LCR.

- 36. (New) Process according to claim 3, characterized in that the nucleic acid probe is used in a concentration of 50 to 500 nM.
- 37. (New) Process according to claim 36 characterized in that the nucleic acid probe has a length of 25 to 60 nucleotides preferably approx. 50 nucleotides.
- 38. (New) Process according to claim 36, characterized in that the amplification process is an isothermal or cyclical amplification process.
- 39. (New) Process according to claim 38, characterized in that the amplification process is selected from the group consisting of NASBA®, TMA, 3SR or PCR.
- 40. (New) Process according to claim 36 characterized in that there is used, as reporter, a dye from the group consisting of FAM, HEX, TET, ALEXA, Texas Red, Light Cycler Red, IRD 700, CY-7, IRD 41 or La Jolla Blue and, as quencher, a dye from the group consisting of TAMRA, CY-5, DABCYL and LCR.
- 41. (New) Process according to claim 3 characterized in that the nucleic acid probe has a length of 25 to 60 nucleotides preferably approx. 50 nucleotides.
- 42. (New) Process according to claim 41, characterized in that the amplification process is an isothermal or cyclical amplification process.
- 43. (New) Process according to claim 42, characterized in that the amplification process is selected from the group consisting of NASBA®, TMA, 3SR or PCR.
- 44. (New) Process according to claim 41 characterized in that there is used, as reporter, a dye from the group consisting of FAM, HEX, TET, ALEXA, Texas Red, Light Cycler Red, IRD 700, CY-7, IRD 41 or La Jolla Blue and, as quencher, a dye from the group consisting of TAMRA, CY-5, DABCYL and LCR.

- 45. (New) Process according to claim 3, characterized in that the amplification process is an isothermal or cyclical amplification process.
- 46. (New) Process according to claim 45, characterized in that the amplification process is selected from the group consisting of NASBA®, TMA, 3SR or PCR.
- 47. (New) Process according to claim 45 characterized in that there is used, as reporter, a dye from the group consisting of FAM, HEX, TET, ALEXA, Texas Red, Light Cycler Red, IRD 700, CY-7, IRD 41 or La Jolla Blue and, as quencher, a dye from the group consisting of TAMRA, CY-5, DABCYL and LCR.
- 48. (New) Process according to claim 3, characterized in that the amplification process is selected from the group consisting of NASBA®, TMA, 3SR or PCR.
- 49. (New) Process according to claim 48 characterized in that there is used, as reporter, a dye from the group consisting of FAM, HEX, TET, ALEXA, Texas Red, Light Cycler Red, IRD 700, CY-7, IRD 41 or La Jolla Blue and, as quencher, a dye from the group consisting of TAMRA, CY-5, DABCYL and LCR.
- 50. (New) Process according to claim 3 characterized in that there is used, as reporter, a dye from the group consisting of FAM, HEX, TET, ALEXA, Texas Red, Light Cycler Red, IRD 700, CY-7, IRD 41 or La Jolla Blue and, as quencher, a dye from the group consisting of TAMRA, CY-5, DABCYL and LCR.
- 51. (New) Process according to claim 5 characterized in that the nucleic acid sequence attached to the primer has a length of 1 to 40 nucleotides.
- 52. (New) Process according to claim 51, characterized in that the nucleic acid probe is used in a concentration of 50 to 500 nM.
- 53. (New) Process according to claim 51 characterized in that the nucleic acid probe has a length of 25 to 60 nucleotides preferably approx. 50 nucleotides.

- 54. (New) Process according to claim 51, characterized in that the amplification process is an isothermal or cyclical amplification process.
- 55. (New) Process according to claim 54, characterized in that the amplification process is selected from the group consisting of NASBA®, TMA, 3SR or PCR.
- 56. (New) Process according to claim 51 characterized in that there is used, as reporter, a dye from the group consisting of FAM, HEX, TET, ALEXA, Texas Red, Light Cycler Red, IRD 700, CY-7, IRD 41 or La Jolla Blue and, as quencher, a dye from the group consisting of TAMRA, CY-5, DABCYL and LCR.
- 57. (New) Process according to claim 5, characterized in that the nucleic acid probe is used in a concentration of 50 to 500 nM.
- 58. (New) Process according to claim 57 characterized in that the nucleic acid prob has a length of 25 to 60 nucleotides preferably approx. 50 nucleotides.
- 59. (New) Process according to claim 57, characterized in that the amplification process is an isothermal or cyclical amplification process.
- 60. (New) Process according to claim 59, characterized in that the amplification process is selected from the group consisting of NASBA®, TMA, 3SR or PCR.
- 61. (New) Process according to claim 57 characterized in that there is used, as reporter, a dye from the group consisting of FAM, HEX, TET, ALEXA, Texas Red, Light Cycler Red, IRD 700, CY-7, IRD 41 or La Jolla Blue and, as quencher, a dye from the group consisting of TAMRA, CY-5, DABCYL and LCR.
- 62. (New) Process according to claim 5 characterized in that the nucleic acid probe has a length of 25 to 60 nucleotides preferably approx. 50 nucleotides.
- 63. (New) Process according to claim 62, characterized in that the amplification process is an isothermal or cyclical amplification process.

- 64. (New) Process according to claim 63, characterized in that the amplification process is selected from the group consisting of NASBA®, TMA, 3SR or PCR.
- 65. (New) Process according to claim 62, characterized in that there is used, as reporter, a dye from the group consisting of FAM, HEX, TET, ALEXA, Texas Red, Light Cycler Red, IRD 700, CY-7, IRD 41 or La Jolla Blue and, as quencher, a dye from the group consisting of TAMRA, CY-5, DABCYL and LCR.
- 66. (New) Process according to claim 5, characterized in that the amplification process is an isothermal or cyclical amplification process.
- 67. (New) Process according to claim 66, characterized in that the amplification process is selected from the group consisting of NASBA®, TMA, 3SR or PCR.
- 68. (New) Process according to claim 66 characterized in that there is used, as reporter, a dye from the group consisting of FAM, HEX, TET, ALEXA, Texas Red, Light Cycler Red, IRD 700, CY-7, IRD 41 or La Jolla Blue and, as quencher, a dye from the group consisting of TAMRA, CY-5, DABCYL and LCR
- 69. (New) Process according to claim 5, characterized in that the amplification process is selected from the group consisting of NASBA®, TMA, 3SR or PCR.
- 70. (New) Process according to claim 69 characterized in that there is used, as reporter, a dye from the group consisting of FAM, HEX, TET, ALEXA, Texas Red, Light Cycler Red, IRD 700, CY-7, IRD 41 or La Jolla Blue and, as quencher, a dye from the group consisting of TAMRA, CY-5, DABCYL and LCR.
- 71. (New) Process according to claim 5 characterized in that there is used, as reporter, a dye from the group consisting of FAM, HEX, TET, ALEXA, Texas Red, Light Cycler Red, IRD 700, CY-7, IRD 41 or La Jolla Blue and, as quencher, a dye from the group consisting of TAMRA, CY-5, DABCYL and LCR.

72. (New) Process according to claim 3, characterized in that the nucleic acid is RNA, DNA or a DNA/RNA chimera.